

BOYS IN BLUE EDITION

Commercial

SOUVENIR NUMBER, HONOLULU, H. I., JUNE 2, 1898.

IN THE HANDS OF AMERICANS

The First Manila Expedition--2,500 Men Are
Now in Honolulu.

TRANSPORTS ARRIVE.

The town was set in a fever of excitement when, at a little after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the boys at Central office conveyed the message to thousands of anxious people in the city that there were three foreign steamers off Waimanalo. The message had come from the other side of the island and it was impossible to



GEO. W. SMITH.
(Photo by Williams.)

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF 100.

At the time what the vessels were, just three columns of smoke floating away to the southeast could be distinguished. It was not many minutes after this the message came that the steamers could be seen by Diamond Head Charley and that they were the Peking, the Australia and another steamer that could not be seen very distinctly.

The fire whistle sounded immediately the signal of five whistles and instantly flags all over the city went up and carriages and crowds of pedestrians went hurrying along toward the different wharves. They had a long wait but they were not in the least fatigued for they were on the tip toe of expectancy and talked gaily. There has not been in many years such a commotion in this city as the news created.

Even the pilot boat with the three pilots and a number of press men from down and from San Francisco started out about a half hour before it was really necessary. The newspaper men were armed with cameras and note books, two very dangerous instruments. The pilot boat was forced to continue on the trip out past Diamond Head before the steamers came in sight. Off in the distance toward the Island of Molokai could be seen three columns of smoke at equal distances. The vessels were approaching the line of battle and made a fine appearance. Soon the masts could be seen and the various steamers were recognized through the glasses. When they got quite close to Diamond Head the City of Peking, which was closest to the land, turned and crossed the bow of the City of Sydney, the middle boat. At the same time the Australia, the outermost boat, turned toward the land and went up as if to meet the Peking. The City of Sydney changed her course toward the southward and soon both the Australia and Peking again turned toward port. The pilot boat was forced ahead by the launch of the Union Express Company and was soon alongside the City of Peking so that the pilot and newspaper men were able to get aboard. There were of course a whole string of questions. Some of the California boys in the regiment aboard the ship, seeing the large American flag flying over the railroad wharf thought that a steamer had arrived here before them and brought news of annexation.

In a very short time the Peking was making full speed ahead toward Honolulu. Six companies of the California National Guard were sent below while the other six companies were drawn up in the line on deck where it was impossible to accommodate any more.

A little while the James Makée of the Inter-Island Company came bounding over the billows with flags and pennants flying. The Committee of 100, the band and officers of the National Guard of Hawaii, were aboard. As they approached quite close to the Peking cheer after cheer was given by the enthusiastic people aboard and then the band struck up in a number of patriotic American airs. No one aboard the Peking was allowed to return the cheers as the soldiers boys were under strict discipline. This however did not dampen the ardor of the people aboard the Makée who shouted and waved their hats in the enthusiasm of their welcome.

A short time afterwards the men were told by Colonel Smith that they could shout and cheer as much as they pleased. There was no need of repeating this. The boys threw up their hats and cheered as only Americans can. Then the band of the First Regiment at the stern of the vessel played "Hawaii Ponoi" which brought out more cheers from the men on the Makée.

The Peking was by this time coming up the channel while the other two boats were hanging off to watch what the movements of the Peking were to be. When the first and fastest steamer of the three passed the lighthouse the whistles of both the Charleston and Bennington sounded a welcome and then cheer after cheer came from the thousands of people along the wharves. The welcome was complete and from the heart and the American boys were touched by it. Never before had they been accorded such signs of welcome. Then too everything seemed to be in keeping with the rejoicings of the people. The sea was just a bit ruffled and a brisk wind was blowing, while over the Waianae mountains, the sun was setting in a blaze of glory. Here and there sail and row boats dotted the water and from nearly every one was to be seen floating an American flag.

The people along the wharves were jostling each other in all directions for a place from which to better view the arrival in port of the transports. Companies here and there were men and women with umbrellas upon which was the word "Oregon." The California people were to be found by their shorts.

The Peking came alongside the Pacific Mail wharf. Shortly after this the Australia came up the passage and to her were accorded the same honors. The crowd was larger if anything. The Australia hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf where she has so many times and the same old officers peeped over the rail and greeted their friends. The City of Sydney was not very far behind the Australia and on account of lack of wharf room was forced to anchor out in the stream. She like the other two steamers was accorded a hearty welcome by the people on shore and by the Charleston and Bennington.

The men on all the ships were given orders at once that none of the numbers would be allowed to go ashore. They would have to remain content aboard until today. In order to make the time somewhat bearable friends of the soldiers went up town and bought out the front and tobacco stores and then went with their burdens to the wharves where they soon found their hands empty. The poor boys on the City of Sydney did not come in for any of the "spoils" as they were out in the stream.

The California boys were confined to the City of Peking while the Oregonians, both regular and militia, were on the other two steamers.

The Wahine had a big party out to welcome the expedition. The wharf crowds were the largest by long odds, ever seen here.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

In round numbers there are 2,500 officers and men comprising the first brigade of Uncle Sam's army of occupation for the Philippines. Of this number the City of Peking carries over 1,000, the Australia about 800 and the City of Sydney about 600.



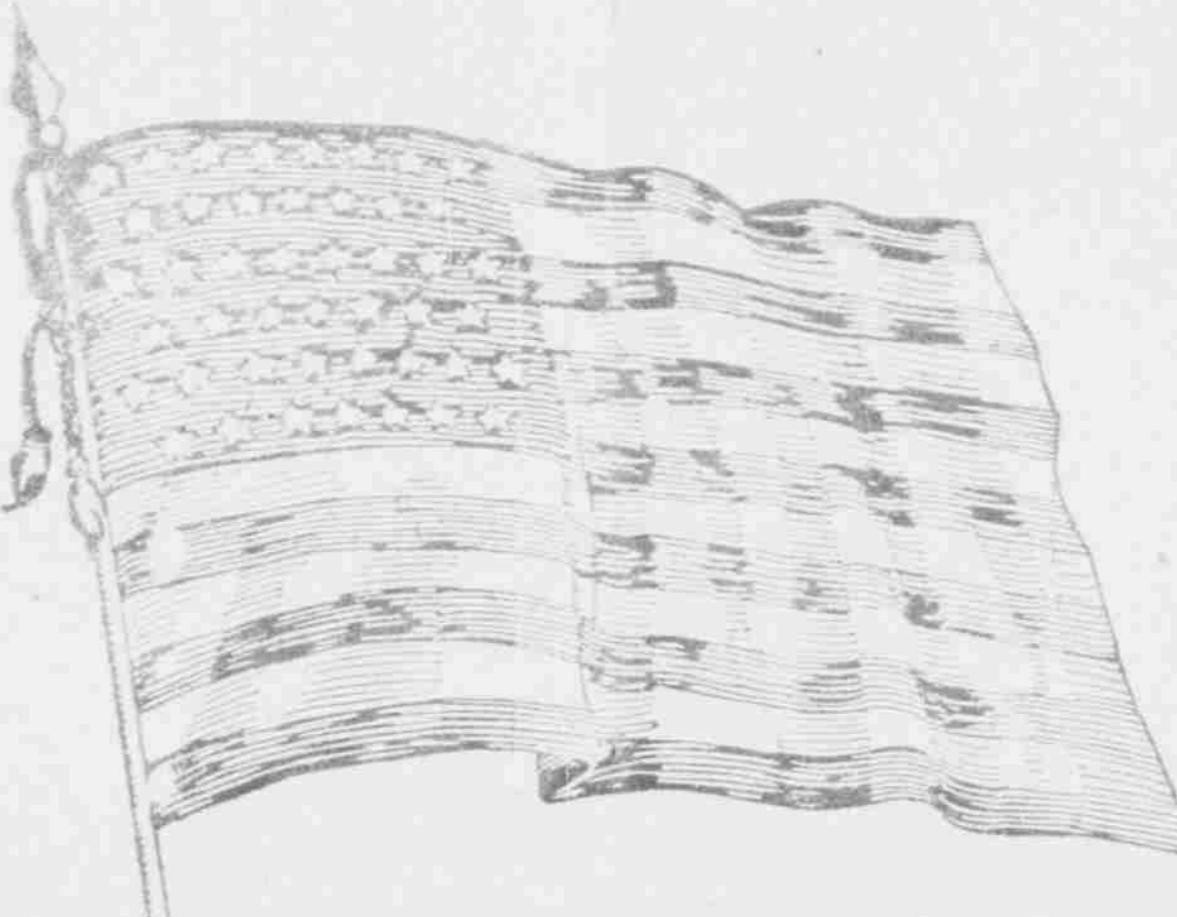
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SAMPSON WILL STRIKE SOON

No Atlantic Battle As Yet--Good News of Bold Dewey.



This is What is Going to Manila.

The First California Volunteers, under Col. James F. Smith, are quartered on the Peking. The Regiment comprises 1,027 men. There are also 123 navy officers and marines.

The Oregon volunteers are one thousand strong. All but 200 of these are on board the Australia. The others are on the City of Sydney.

Commander Gilson, who is in charge of the expedition, is aboard the Peking. He stated last evening that the weather was pleasant all the way down. The three boats traveled abreast of each other during a greater part of the way, although at times it was necessary for the Peking and Australia to slow up and wait for their companion.

Aside from sea sickness very few men were ill.

Eight mild cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quartered on the hurricane deck. The first of the cases broke out three days ago. The doctors in charge state that the cases are already well in hand and that there is no slight danger.

The Peking carries a very heavy cargo. The precious part of this load consists of 400 tons of ammunition for Admiral Dewey's squadron. This boat is also carrying 73 men, only eight of whom have been in the naval service before, to Manila. They have been assigned to duty under Dewey. There are also three draughtsmen and four nurses.

General Anderson is aboard the Australia in command of the First Brigade. He stated that General Merritt had not reached San Francisco when the expedition sailed. A telegram was received from Merritt dated at Tomaba, on May 25. The general was spending all possible haste for San Francisco and probably reached his destination on May 27. He will accompany the second brigade to Manila.

The Charleston and the three transports will remain in the bay until Saturday. It is the intention of the commander to receive the mail brought by the Dorie before giving the order to sail. As the Dorie will likely arrive Friday evening, it is very probable that the expedition will depart some time Saturday afternoon.

The boys are in the very best of spirits. They are enthusiastic in their mission and eager to reach the seat of operations. Nor do they complain of a pleasant time. "We are prepared to fight Spaniards as well as mosquitoes," said one of the California volunteers last evening over the railing of the Peking.

None of the men were allowed to leave the boats last evening. They passed the early hours of the evening in commenting on the grand reception accorded them by Honolulu's citizens and arguing the subject whether they were to be given shore leave on the morrow. Occasionally the stars of "America" or the "Star Spangled Banner" would come from one corner of the Peking and would be taken up by the boys on board the Australia or the Sydney, which was anchored in the stream only a few yards away.

The ladies are busy preparing lots to decorate the boys on their departure Saturday.

NOTES.

What? No California bear.

General Anderson is at the Hawaiian hotel.

The 65-year-old son of Gen. Anderson is alone.

Captain Houlette is commander of the flagship Australia.

C. H. Graham of Castle & Cooke met about one hundred of his friends.

President Taft will receive the offi-

EVE OF BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—This has been a day of exciting rumors. Sensational reports of a battle in the Windward Passage in which Admiral Sampson is said to have sunk the entire Spanish squadron have reached Washington from Madrid, from London and from Port Au Prince by the way of New York, but up to a late hour tonight no official confirmation of the engagement could be secured in any quarter, and Secretary Long, when seen just before midnight, reiterated the statement made in official bulletins posted just before the Navy Department closed to the effect that no information had been received indicating that an action had occurred in the Windward Passage.

From this time forth until definite news is received the administration will be in almost momentary expectation of a report of a decisive battle, the issue of which is not doubted in official circles here.

The American navy now has upwards of sixty ships in the Caribbean Sea, and while as has been pointed out, Lord Nelson spent three months in chasing the enemy about the Mediterranean he had neither so many vessels nor were they capable of such high speed as the squadrons of Sampson and Schley. The American commanders have the additional advantage of cable communication, which enables the Board of Strategy to advise the senior admiral almost daily of the latest reports concerning the whereabouts of the enemy.

While it is conceded that the superior speed of Cervera's squadron would enable him to run from the American vessels, the impression is gaining strength that he does not intend to leave the Caribbean Sea, and hence that sooner or later he will fall into Sampson's hands.

DEWEY IS MASTER.

HONG KONG, May 24.—Dewey maintains a strict blockade and holds Cavite and the arsenal but has made no attempt to land. The foreign Consuls hold frequent conferences with him regarding the safety of non-combatants and private property. A Spanish transport has been captured and will be used in the United States service. Troops are urgently needed, but Dewey has ample supplies and ammunition, and there is no danger of a land attack.

The situation at Manila is desperate. Food is scarce and meat is exhausted, while all the canned stuff is

(Continued on Third Page.)



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

He Holds The Fort.